

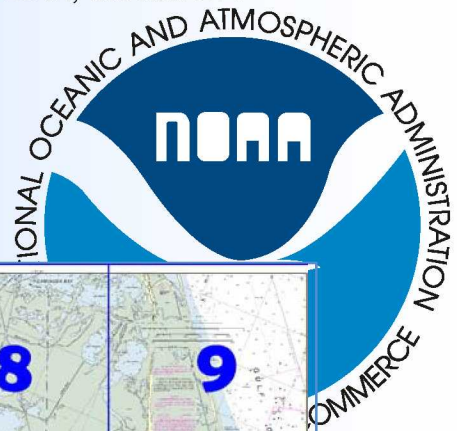
BookletChartTM

Barataria and Bayou Lafourche Waterways (NOAA Chart 11365)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Approximate Page Index					
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27

Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

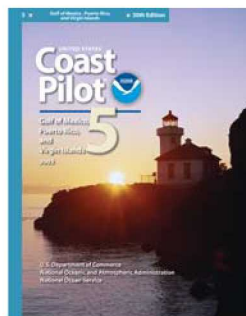
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 7 & 8 excerpts]

(37) **Barataria Bay** is a large marsh-fringed, shallow lake, separated from the Gulf by two low, narrow sand islands known as **Grand Terre Islands**. The bay has general depths of 4 to 6 feet and is frequented chiefly by oilmen, fishermen, and oystermen, who use launches of 3 to 4 feet in draft. Except for fishing camps, the only settlement on the bay is Grand Isle.

(38) **Barataria Waterway**, extends in a N direction from the Gulf for about 34 miles

through Barataria Bay to an intersection with the Intracoastal Waterway at the towns of Barataria and Lafitte.

(41) A dredged channel leads across the bar at Barataria Pass into Barataria Bay, thence in landcuts through Beauregard, Mendicant and other islands on the W side of Barataria Bay, thence through **Mud Lake**, **Bayou St. Denis**, and **Bayou Cutler**, thence through a landcut known as

Dupre Cut, and thence through **Bayou Barataria** to the Intracoastal Waterway. In March-April 2002, the controlling depth was 11 feet across the bar, thence 4 feet to Light 19, thence 5 feet to Light 43, thence 8 feet to the entrance of Bayou Rigolettes, thence 6 feet to the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway.

(42) **Barataria Pass** is the main entrance to Barataria Bay. A jetty, marked off its outer end by a private light, extends SE from the E tip of **Grand Isle** on the W side of the pass.

(45) Hard sandbars with from 2 to 5 feet over them extend for about 1 mile offshore on each side of the channel. The bar off the entrance channel shows in extremely heavy winds. Inside the bar, depths up to 12 feet extend N as far as **Queen Bess Island**.

(49) Former routes N through **Grand Bayou**, **Little Lake**, **Turtle Bay**, **Harvey Cutoff** and **Bayou Rigolettes** are little used as shoaling has occurred.

(50) Passage to the E is possible from the junction of Dupre Cut with Bayou Cutler across **Round Lake** and **Lake Laurier** into **Lake Judge Perez**. Local knowledge is advised.

(51) **Wilkinson Canal** enters Barataria Bay about 1.5 miles E of Bayou St. Denis. The canal, 11 miles long, leads to Myrtle Grove on the Mississippi River, but does not enter the river.

(54) **Grand Isle**, the only town on Barataria Bay, is in the center of a long, narrow island of the same name.

(59) **Bayou des Oies**, locally known as **Goose Bayou**, enters Barataria Waterway about 3.5 miles S of Lafitte.

(62) **Barataria**, on the W bank, and **Lafitte**, on the E bank, are fishing and agricultural communities at the head of Barataria Waterway.

(63) **Bay des Ilettes**, **Bay Joyeux**, **Bay Tambour**, and **Caminada Bay** are on the W side of Barataria Bay from which they are partially separated by low, marshy islands. These are shallow bodies of water 2 to 4 feet in depth and of the same characteristics as Barataria Bay. These bays provide approaches to the Southwestern Louisiana Canal, which connects Barataria Bay with Bayou Lafourche and Timbalier Bay. The channel through the bays is marked by privately maintained buoys.

(64) **Caminada Pass**, about 7 miles SW of Barataria Bay, connects Caminada Bay with the Gulf. The pass is little used, as every storm shifts the entrance channel.

(68) **Belle Pass** (29°05.1'N., 90°13.5'W.), about 12 miles SW of Caminada Pass, is the entrance from the Gulf of Mexico to Bayou Lafourche and Pass Fourchon.

(71) **Pass Fourchon** empties into the E side of Bayou Lafourche about 2 miles above the entrance to Belle Pass.

(72) **Port Fourchon** encompasses Pass Fourchon, Belle Pass, and Bayou Lafourche for about 4 miles above its entrance. The Greater Lafourche Port Commission administers Port Fourchon. The port is the base of a large fishing fleet, offshore oil exploration and production, the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP) operations, and some shipping interests. Public facilities at the port include a commercial fishermen's marina, an oil-field vessel dock, and recreational boats launching ramps. The port extends to the **Flotation Canal** on the E side of Bayou Lafourche, about 4 miles above the entrance. This canal has a reported depth of about 10 feet and has berthing for commercial fishing vessels.

(73) **Bayou Lafourche**, formerly an outlet of the Mississippi River at Donaldsonville, 70 miles above Canal Street, New Orleans, is blocked off from the river by a levee.

(77) Numerous shrimp boats base at **Leeville**, **Golden Meadow**, **Galliano**, and **Larose**.

(102) A privately marked channel leads across **Little Lake** to **Bayou Rosa**, thence through **Rosa Bay** to Lake Raccourci. **Deep Bayou** and **Bayou Blue** also connect Little Lake with **Lake Raccourci**. These approaches sometimes are staked, but generally are difficult for a stranger. The main route to the canal from Barataria Bay is through **Bayou Fifi**, **Bay des Ilettes**, **Bayou Andre**, or **Bay Joyeux**, and **Caminada Bay**.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

NOTE C

BARATARIA WATERWAY

The controlling depth was 11 feet across the bar channel; thence a depth of 4 feet to Lt. 19. From Lt. 19 to the entrance of the Bayou Rigolettes the controlling depth was 4 feet; thence 7 feet to the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway.

Dec 2008 - May 2009

(Archer
lighted)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

7

NOTE E

A submarine water pipeline extends along the Barataria Waterway from Lafitte to Grand Isle. The submarine pipeline is not shown within the channel limits nor along the shoreline. Sections of this pipeline are known to be exposed.

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



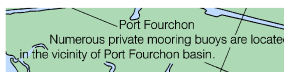
Pipeline Area



Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.759" northward and 0.262" westward to agree with this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus: —●—

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

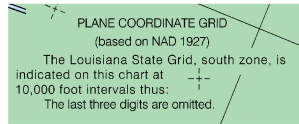
PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated on this chart at —+—
10,000 foot intervals thus:
The last three digits are omitted.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.



NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

; Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777

USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Eighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593

.. Dec/09; Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Mercator Projection, Scale 1:50,000 AT LAT 29°25'

North American Datum of 1983

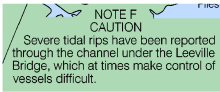
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -



HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

CAUTION

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Pipeline Area



Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE D

BAYOU LAFOURCHE

The controlling depth was 20 feet for a width of 300 feet from the entrance in the Gulf, through Belle Pass Channel, to Port Fourchon; thence a centerline depth of 12 feet to Leeville; thence 7 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway at Larose; thence 4 feet to Raceland; thence 3 feet to Thibodaux. The old entrance through the jetties is closed by a dam.

Oct. 1989 - Sep 2009

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New Orleans, LA KHB-43 162.55 MHz
Buras, LA WXL-41 162.475 MHz

Numerous pilings, dolphins, obstructions, platforms, and abandoned well heads exist throughout Bayou Lafourche from Belle Pass to Leeville.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist within the limits of this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NAUTICAL CHART 11365

LOUISIANA

BARATARIA AND BAYOU LAFOURCHE WATERWAYS INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO GULF OF MEXICO

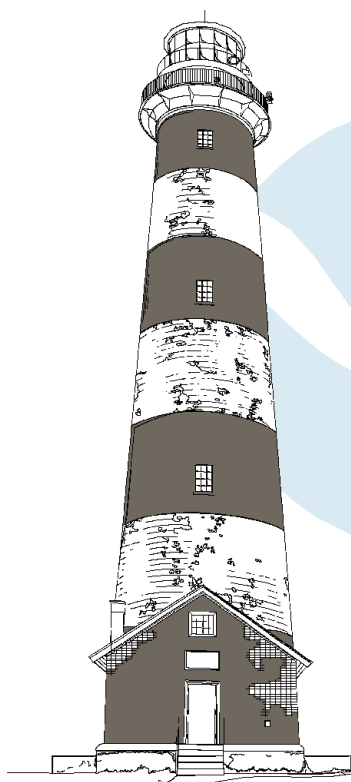


Chart 11365 22nd Ed., Dec/09 ■
Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

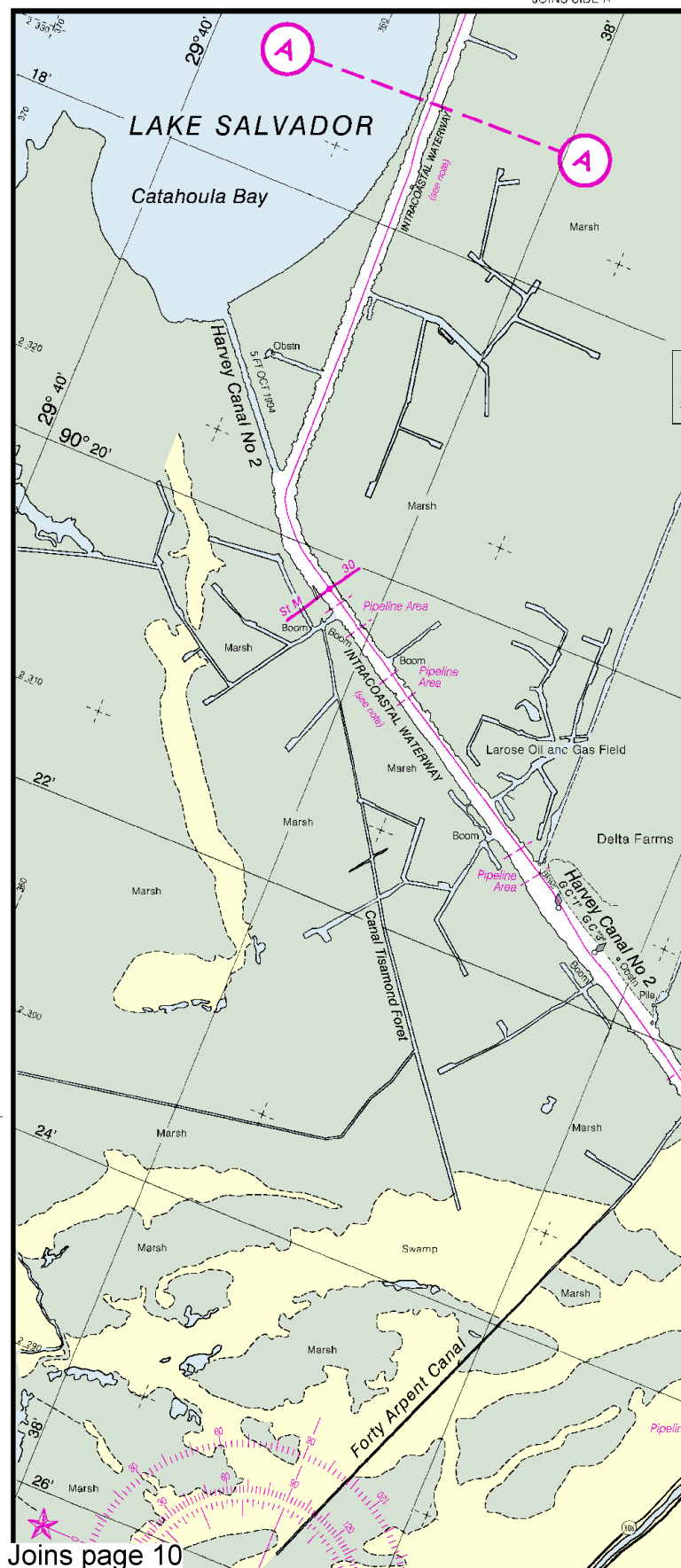
Mercator Projection, Scale 1:50,000 AT LAT 29°25'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Great Lakes Coast Pilot 5 for information



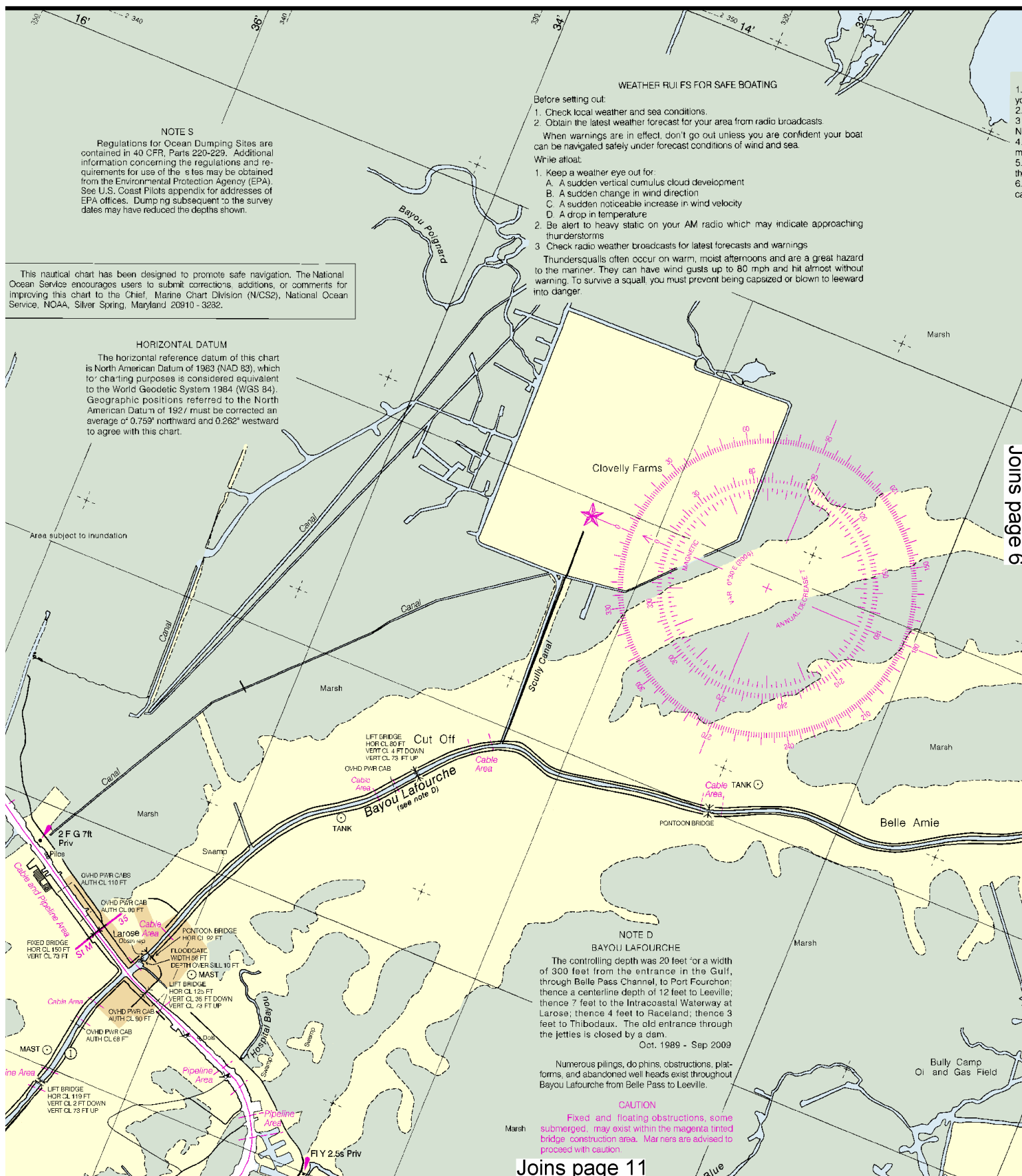
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

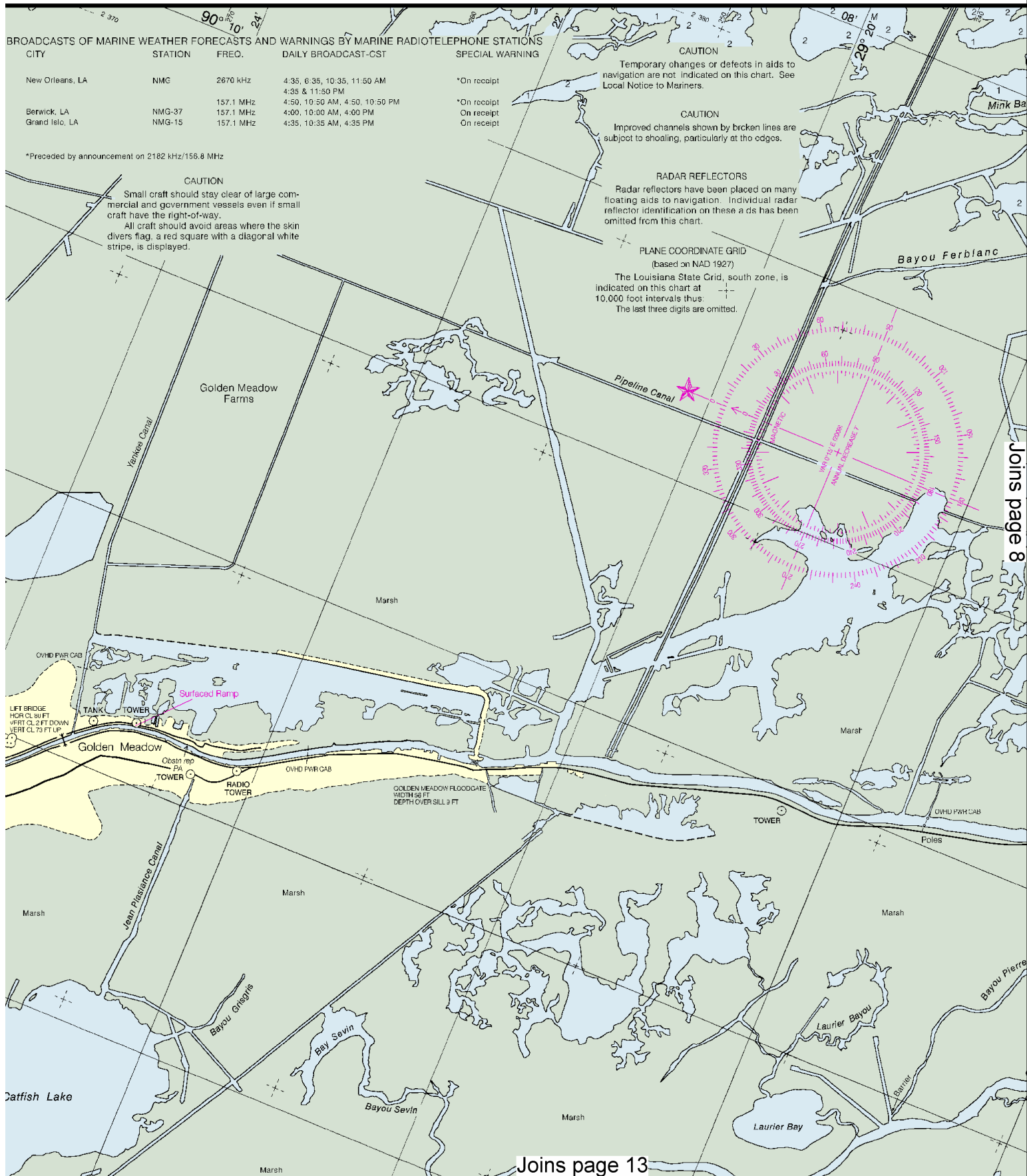
See Note on page 5.

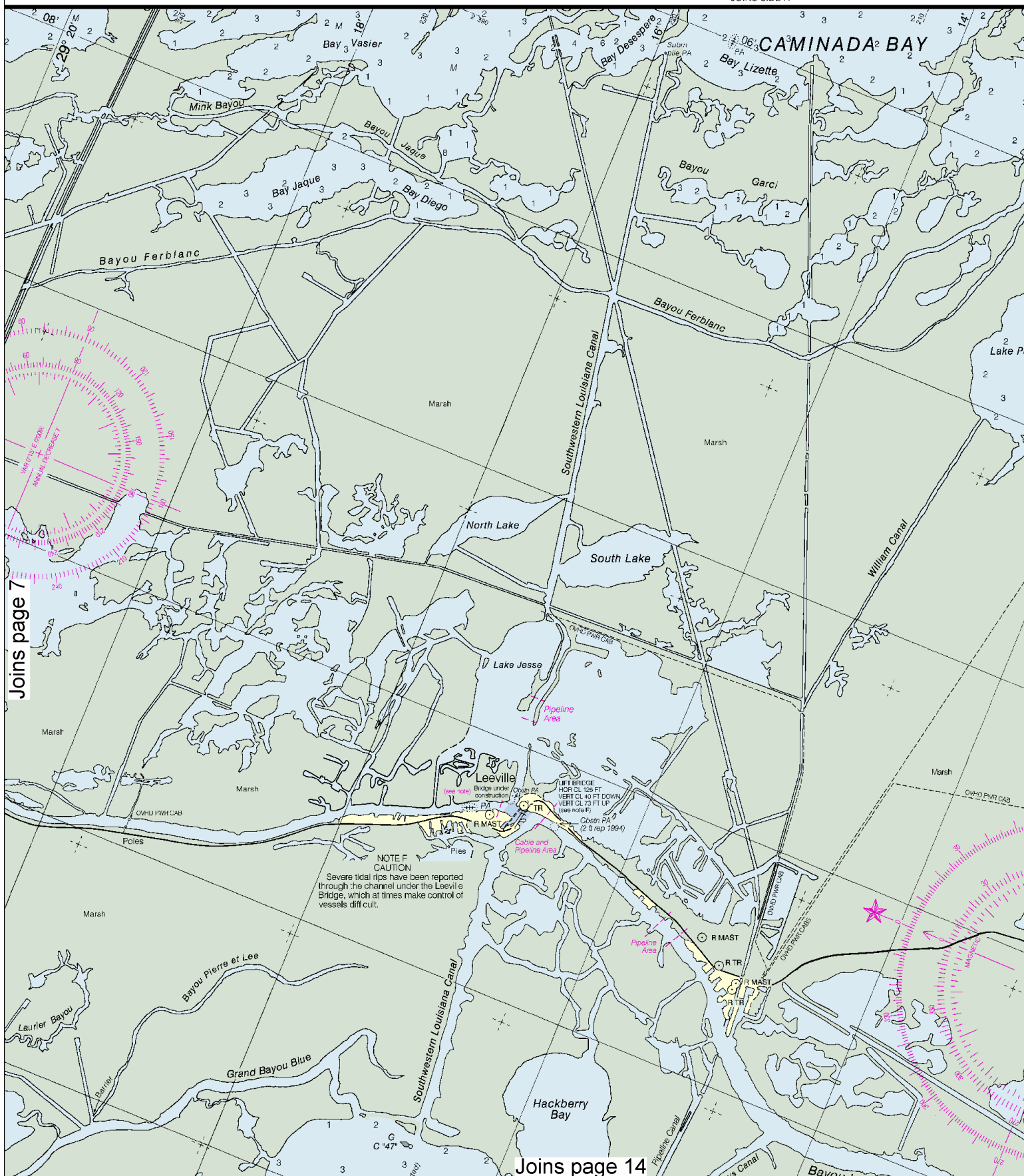


4



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





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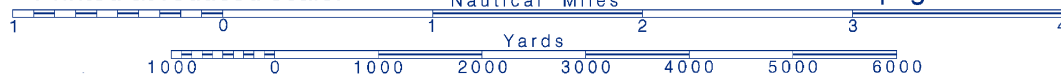
Joins page 14

8

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Mercator Projection, Scale 1:50,000 AT LAT 29°25'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

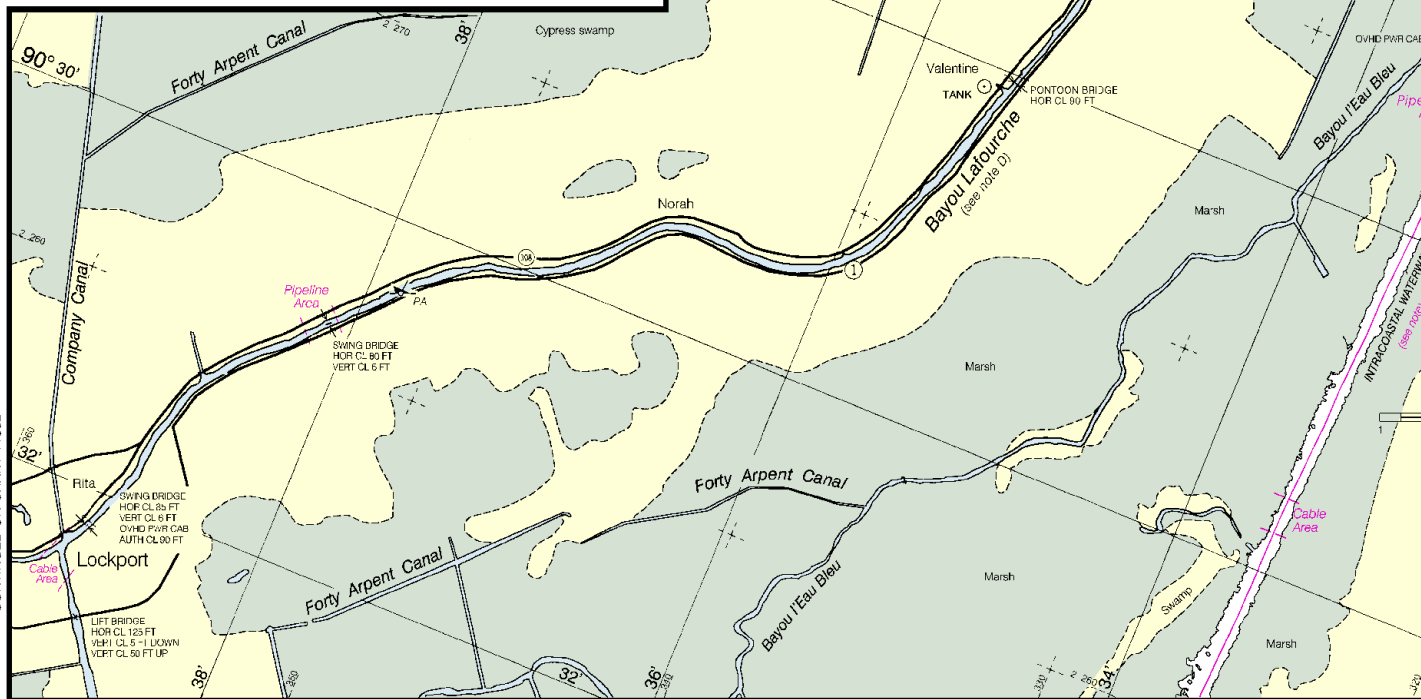
FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

ED. NO. 22

NSN 7642014007741
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11365

SIDE B



11365 22nd Ed., Dec/09; Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

CONTINUED ON CHART 11355 (SIDE A)

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



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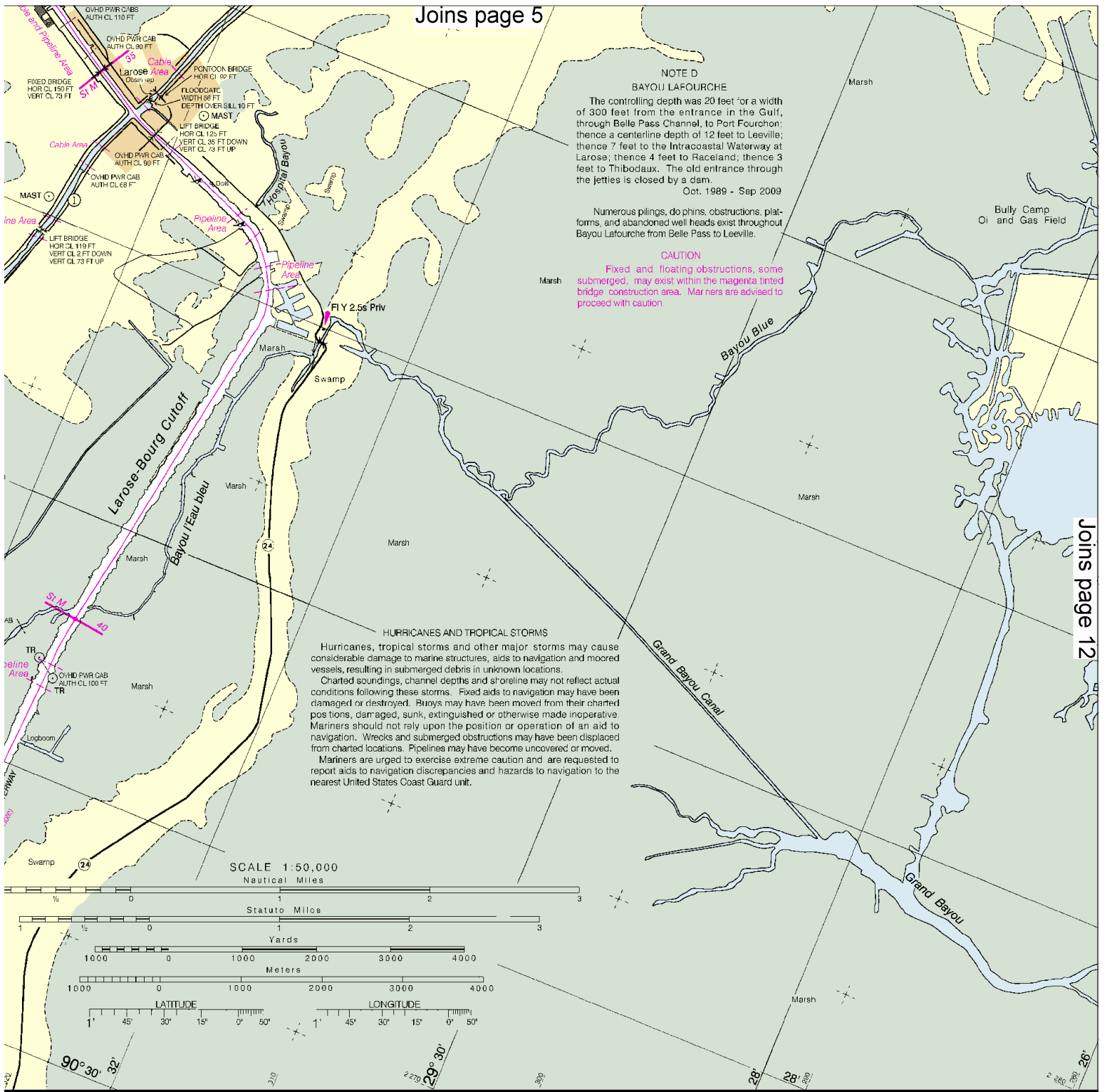


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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

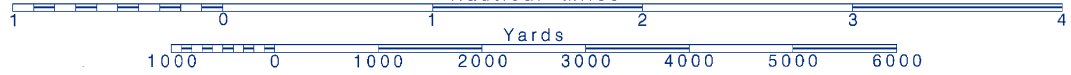
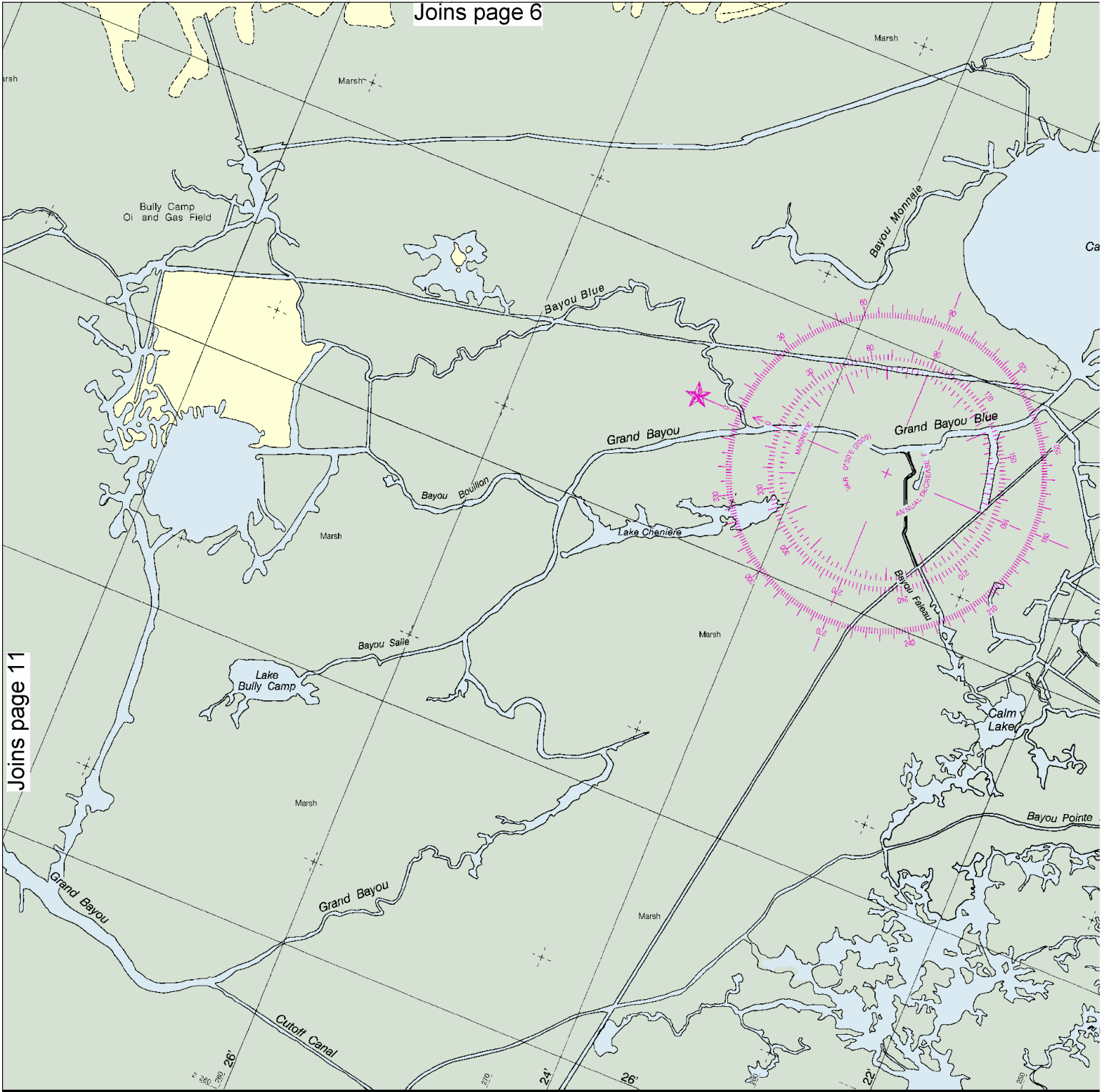
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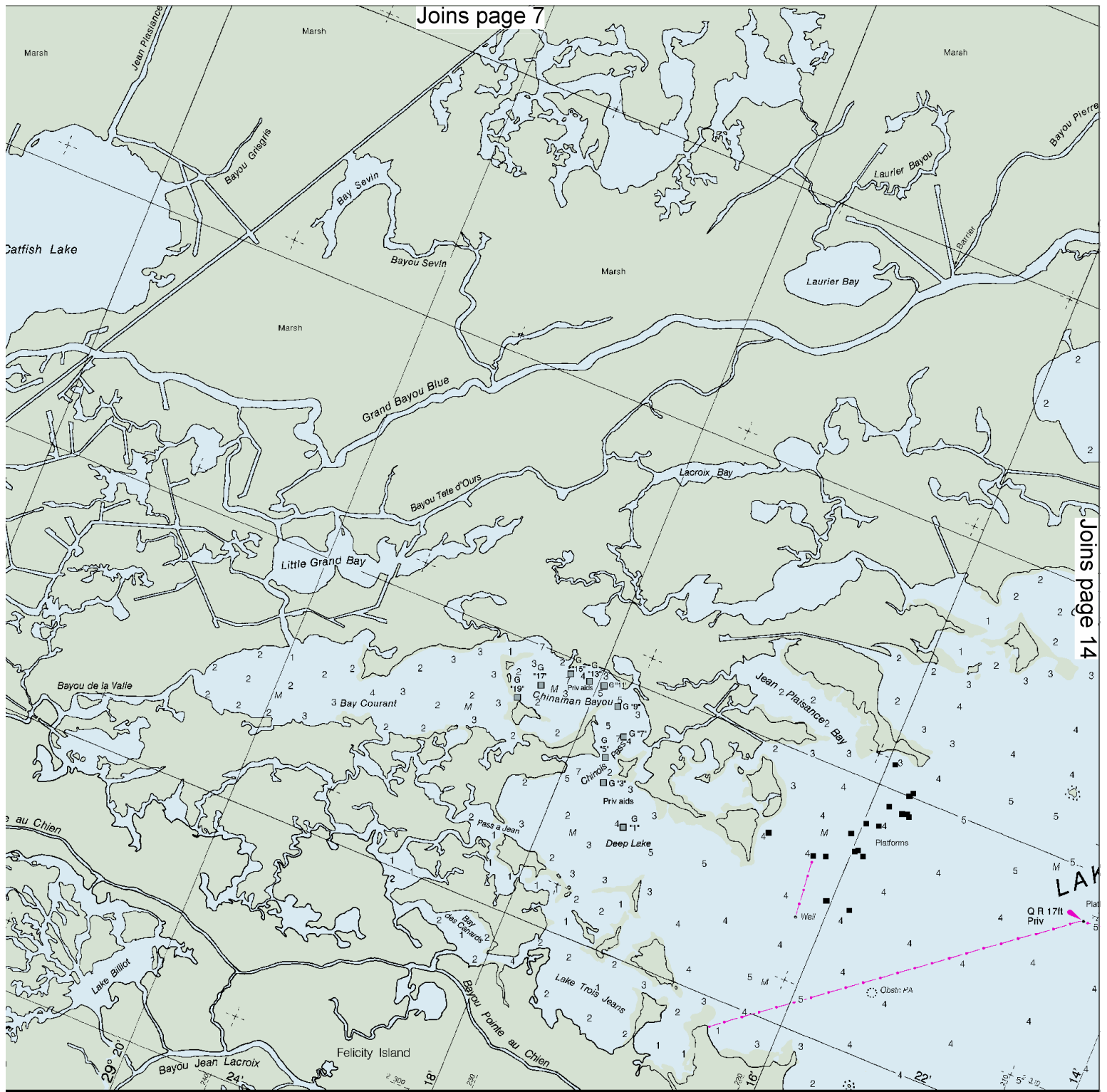




IN CHART 11367 (SIDE B)







Joins page 8



CONTINUED ON CHART 1358

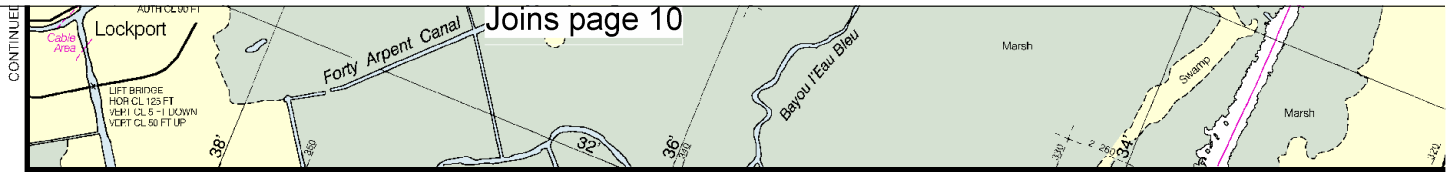


SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

Printed at reduced scale.

Nautical Miles

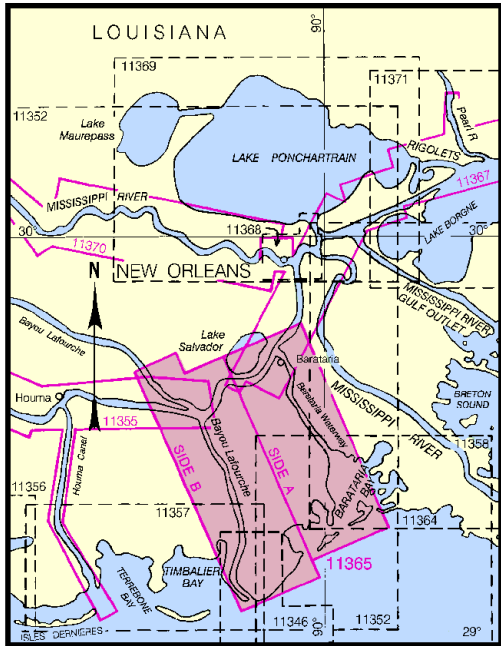
Yards



11365 22nd Ed., Dec/09, Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

CONTINUED ON CHART 11355 (SIDE A)

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus: —

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

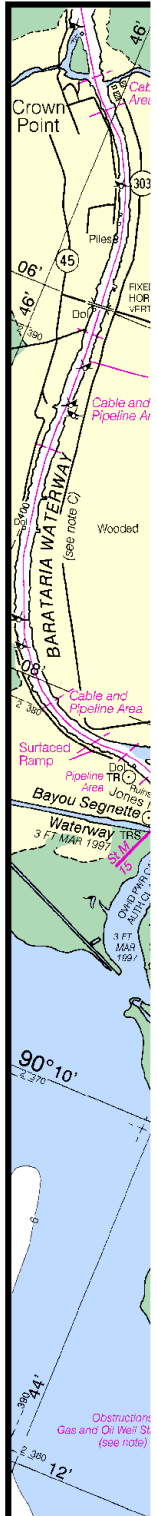
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow

CONTINUED ON



Joins page 22

16

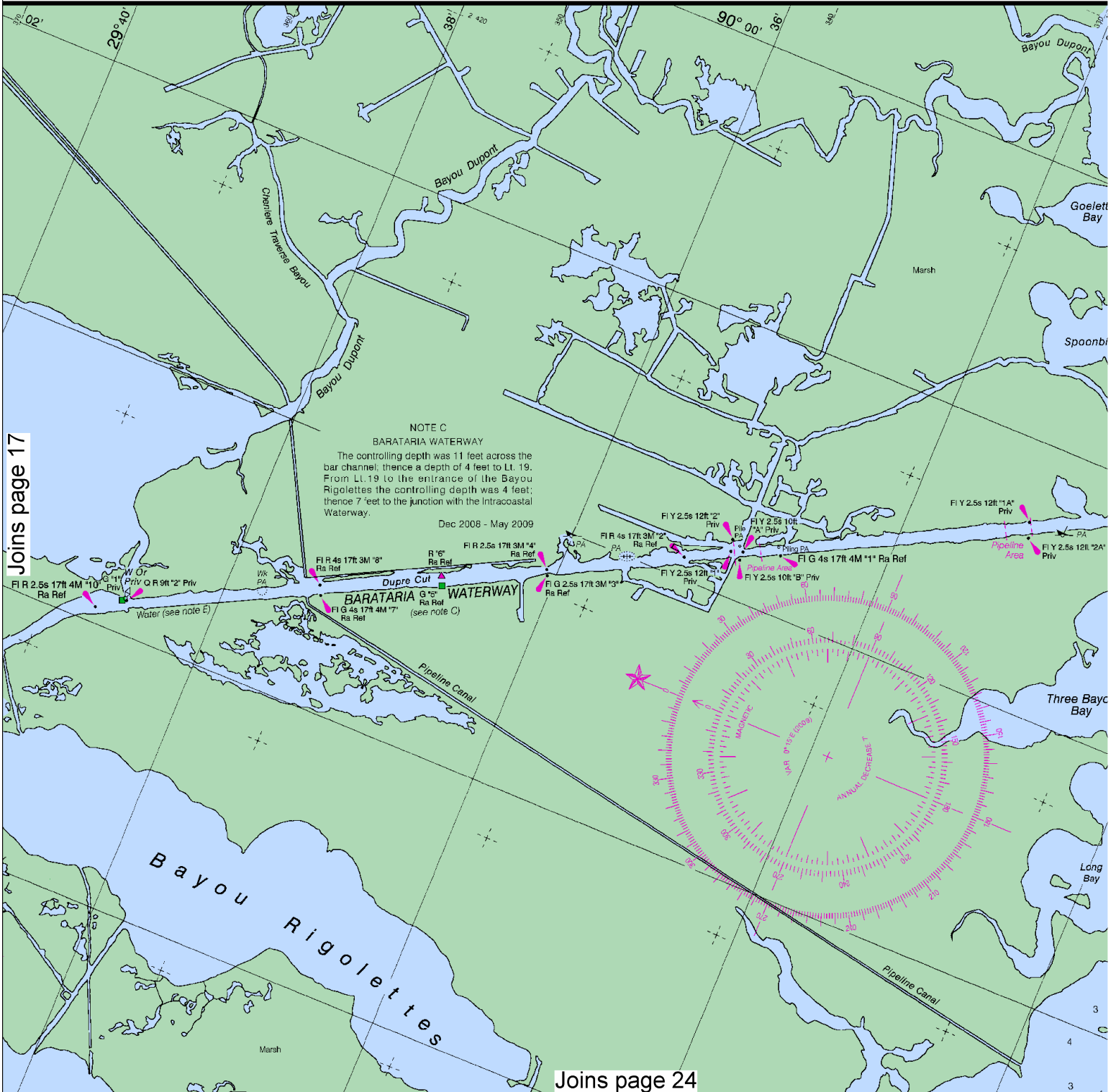
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SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.

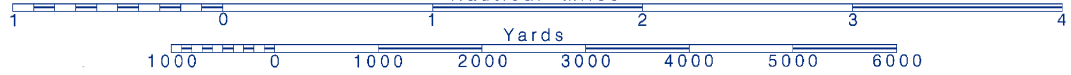






Joins page 17

Joins page 24

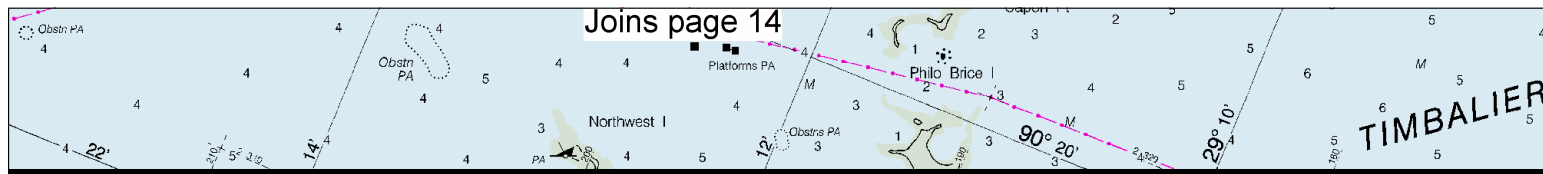




1st Edition, 1984 KAPP 182



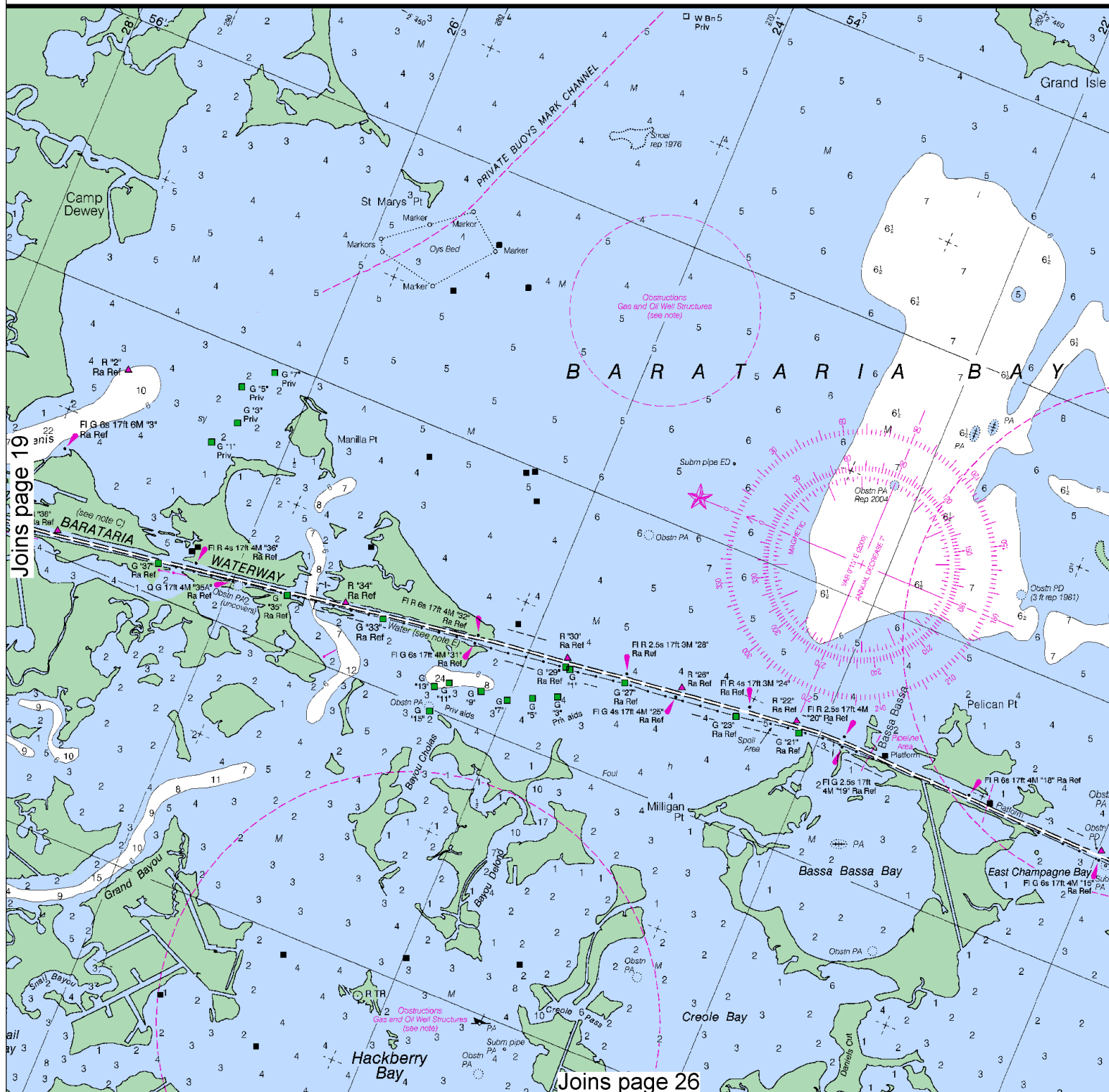
Joins page 20



Joins page 14

CONTINUED ON CHART 11357

CONTINUED ON CHART 11358



Joins page 19

Joins page 26

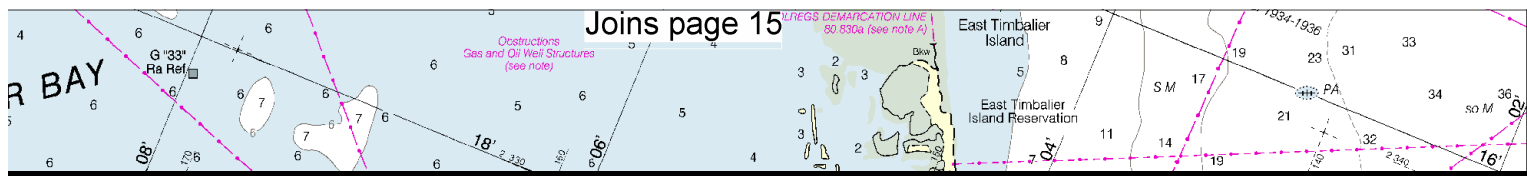
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Printed at reduced scale.

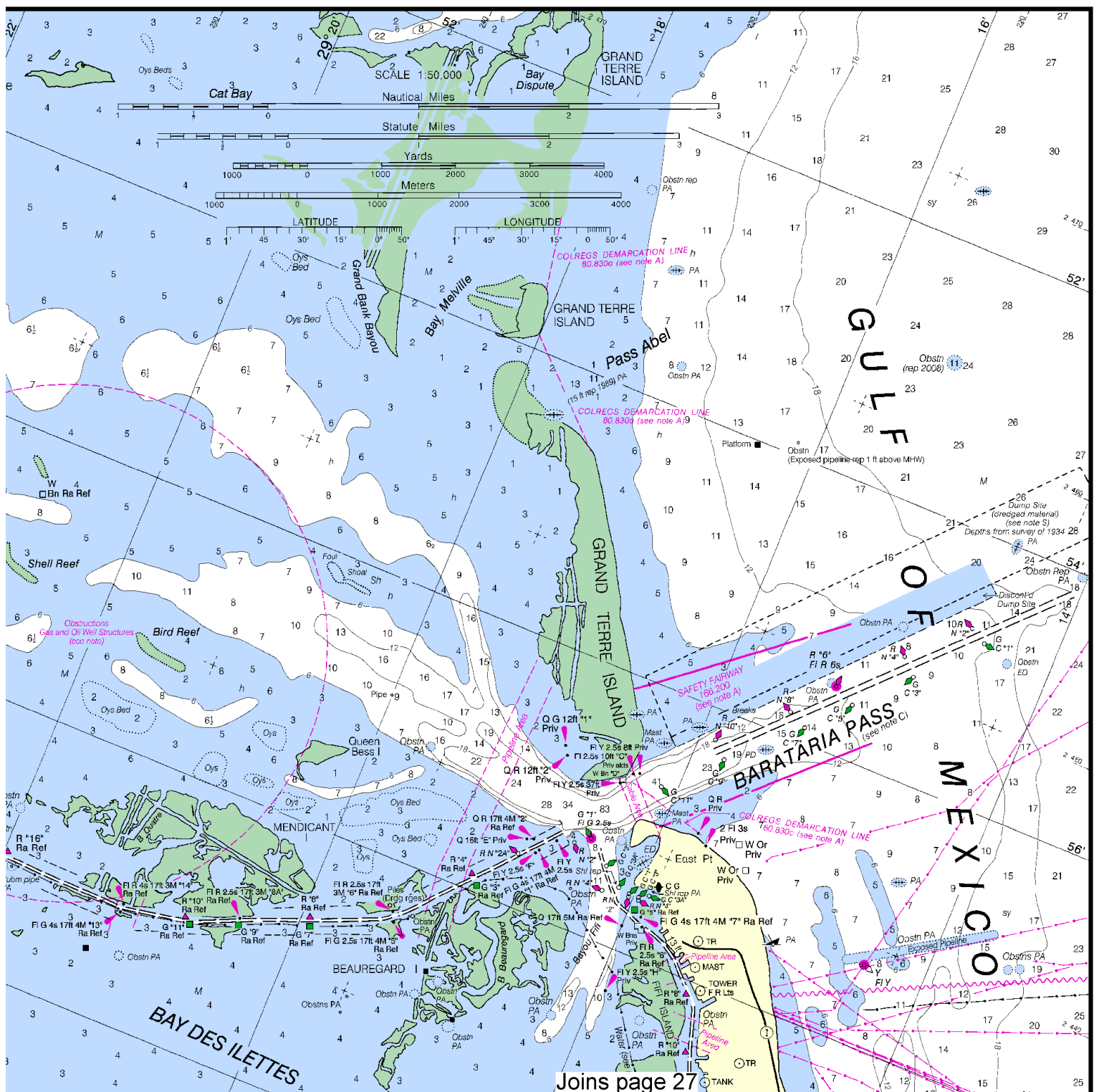
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





11365



CONTINUED ON CHART 11368

SIDE A

ically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus: ————

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Joins page 16

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Manilla, Barataria Bay, LA	(29°26'N/089°59'W)	1.0	---	---
Caminada Pass (bridge), LA	(29°13'N/090°02'W)	1.0	1.0	---
Timbalier Island, Timbalier Bay, LA	(29°05'N/090°32'W)	1.2	---	---
East Point (Grand Isle), LA	(29°16'N/089°57'W)	1.1	1.1	0.0

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Dec 2009)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

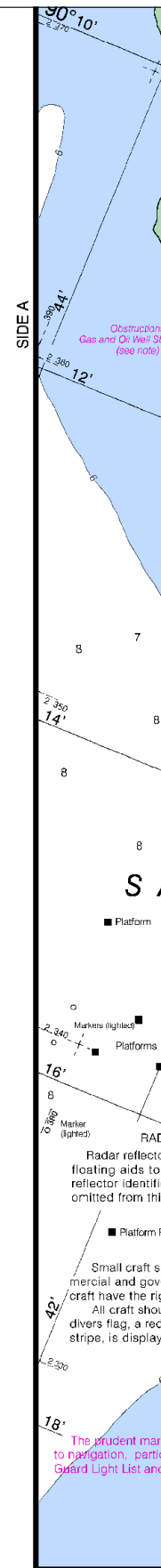
PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Louisiana State Grid, south zone, is indicated on this chart at 1:10,000 foot intervals thus: ————
The last three digits are omitted.

NO	SMALL CRAFT FACILITY	DEPTHS		SERVICES				SUPPLIES											
		APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)	CHART SIDE	ALONGSHORE FEET (REPORTED)	BEACH/SHOULDER/INTERTIDAL (REPORTED)	REPAIRS	MAINTENANCE/ELECTRICITY	BOAT RENTAL	LIFT CAPACITY (TONS)	CRANE	FOOD/DRINK/HOUSEHOLD	CHARTER/HOUSEHOLD	TOILETS/SHOWERS/LAUNDRY	WATER	STORAGE	RENTAL	RAMP-OUT STATION	RAMPAGE	RAILROAD
1	BRIDGE SIDE MARINA	A	3	3	M	S								F	C	T	P	D	C
4	BON VOYAGE MARINA	A	4	4	BME	S	HMR							C	FL	TS	P	WD	C

THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS.
"A" TABULATED "APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY.
THE TABULATED "RAMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.



11365 22nd Ed., Dec/09; Corrected through NM Dec 19/09, LNM Dec 15/09

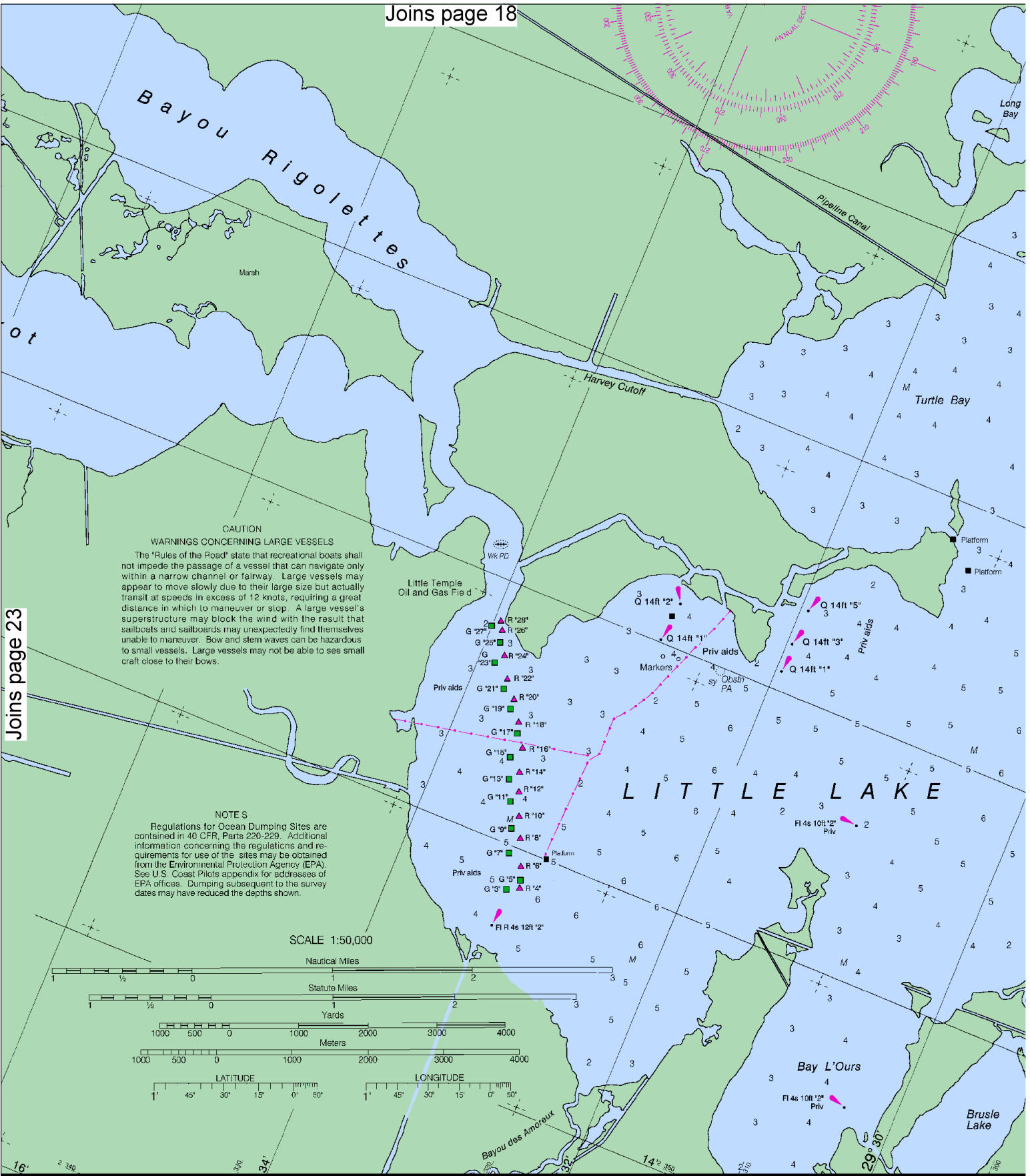
Printed at reduced scale.

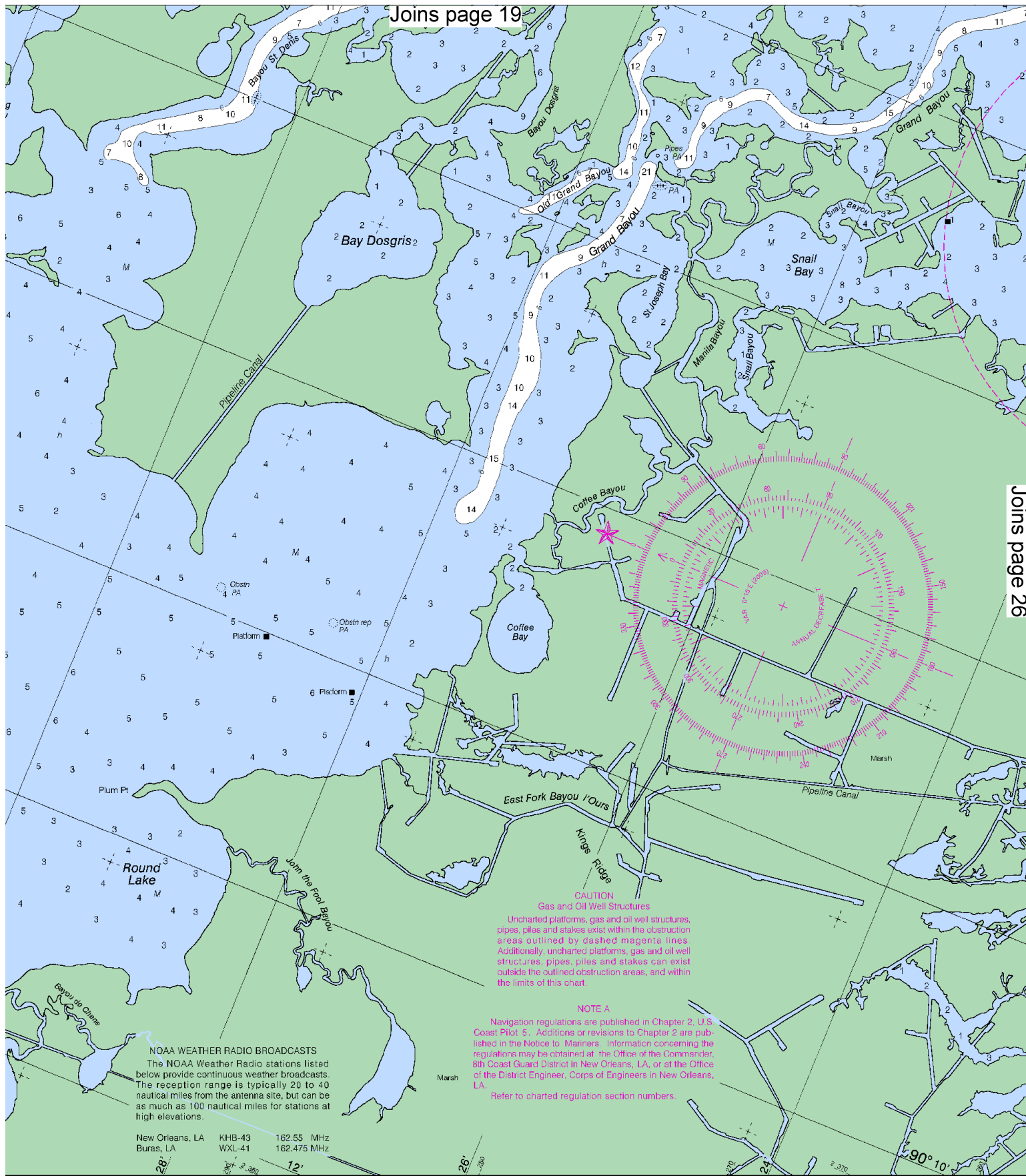
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

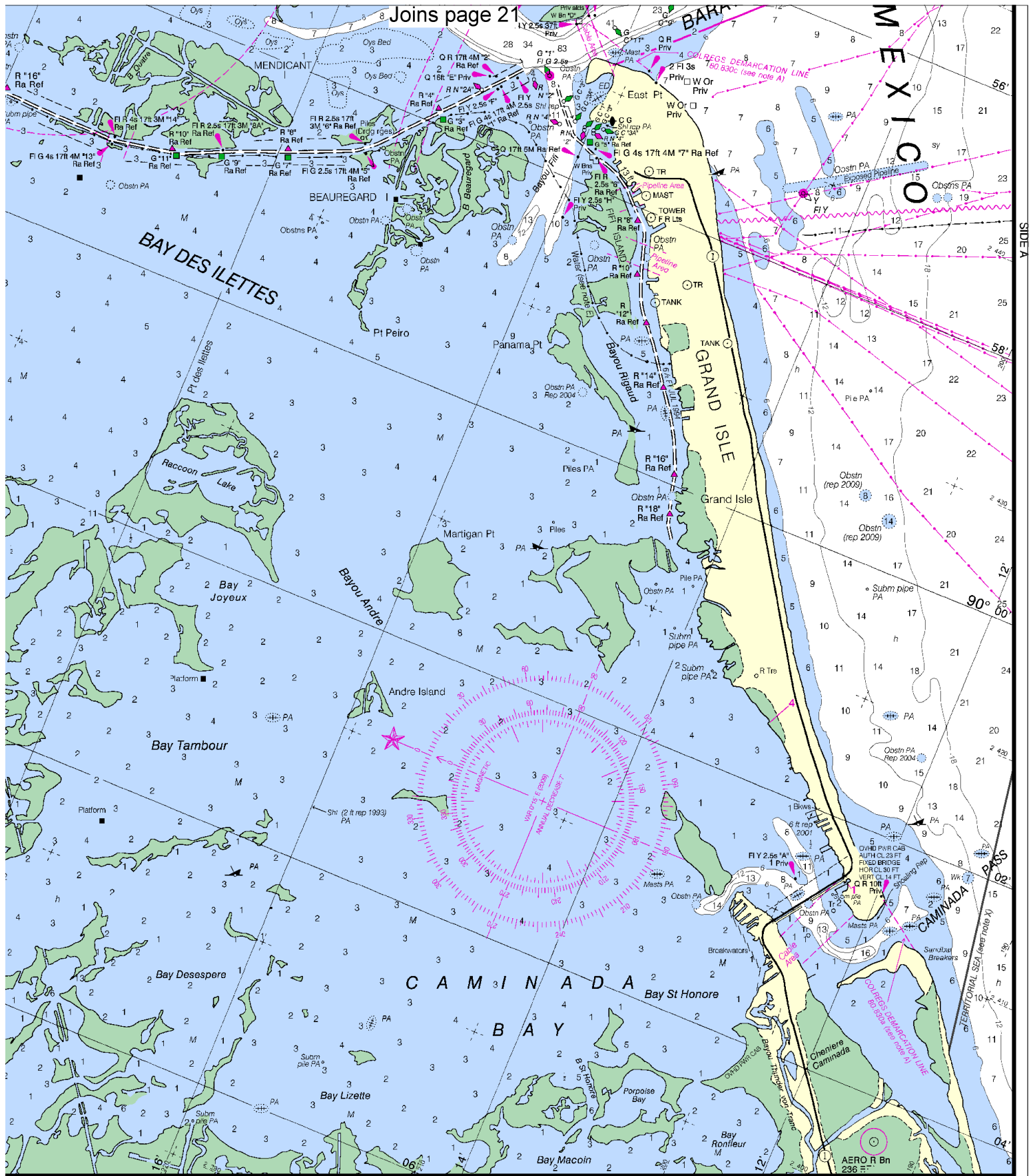
See Note on page 5.











EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group New Orleans – 504-846-6162

Coast Guard Station Venice – 985-534-2332

Coast Guard Station Grand Isle – 985-787-2136

LA Wildlife and Fisheries – 800-442-2511

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENC[®]s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC[®]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC[®]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNC[™]s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC[™]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC[™]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.